

WIP

- difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest.
- To *WINTER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the *Winter*.
The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them. *Jf. xviii. 6.*
Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart. *Mt. xxvii. 12.*
- To *WINTER*. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the *Winter*.
The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple.*
Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next Summer. *Mortimer.*
WINTER is often used in composition.
The king fat in the *winter-houfe*, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer. xxxvi. 22.*
If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter-fallowing*. *Mortimer.*
Shred it very small with thyme, sweet margarine, and a little *winter-favour*. *Walten's Angler.*
- WINTERBEATEN*. *adj.* [*Winter* and *beat*.] Harassed by severe weather.
He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winter-beaten* flocke. *Spenser.*
- WINTERCHERRY*. *n. f.* [*Alchekege*.] A plant.
The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*
- WINTERCITRON*. *n. f.* A fort of *PEAR*, which see.
- WINTERGREEN*. *n. f.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whose cup arises the pointal, ending in a proboscis, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and consisting of five cells, which are commonly full of small seeds. *Miller.*
- WINTERLY*. *adj.* [*Winter* and *like*.] Such as is suitable to *Winter*; of a wintry kind.
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st But keep that count'nance still. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
- WINTERY*. *adj.* [from *Winter*.] Brumal; hyemal.
He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd By stormy winds, and *wintery* heav'n oppress'd. *Dryden.*
- WINY*. *adj.* [from *wine*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.
Set cucumbers here and there among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- To *WIPE*. *v. a.* [pīpan, Saxon.]
1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.
Such a handkerchief, I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shak. Othello.*
She a gentle tear let fall From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*
Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Denb.*
2. To take away by friction.
Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some fullage behind. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To strike off gently.
Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew, That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow Christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who flood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*
4. To clear away.
Macduff, this noble passion, Child of integrity, hath from my soul Wip'd the black sinners; reconcil'd my thoughts To thy good truth and honour. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
5. To cheat; to defraud.
The next bordering lords commonly inroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*
6. To *WIPE* out. To efface.
This blot, that they object against your house, Shall be *wip'd* out in the next parliament. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not out the rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped* out the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopp'd up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlet yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIS

- WIPE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. An act of cleansing.
2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a farcical.
You print it in Italic type: When letters are in vulgar shapes, 'Tis ten to one the wit escapes; But when in capitals expropt, The dullest reader smokes the jeff. *Swift.*
3. A bird.
- WIPE*. *n. f.* [from *wipe*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.
The maids and their makes, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the *wipers* for their noses. *Ben. Jonson.*
- WIRE*. *n. f.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner*.] Metal drawn into slender threads.
Tane was the damsel; and without remoufe The king condemn'd her, guillets, to the fire: Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force. And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*. *Paisfax.*
Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and flew'd in brags, Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- The soldier, that man of iron, Whom ribs of horror all environ, That's strong with *wire* instead of veins, In whose embraces you're in chains. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
And the cherubick host, in thousand quires, Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton.*
Some roll a mighty fane, some laid along, And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden's Æn.*
- To *WIREDRAW*. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw*.]
1. To spin into *wire*.
2. To draw out into length.
A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To draw by art or violence.
I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*
- WIREDRAWER*. *n. f.* [*wire* and *draw*.] One who spins *wire*.
Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*
- To *WIS*. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wis*. [*wisfen*, German; *wysen*, Dutch.] To know. Obsolete.
Thus proud and haughty, unto the hearts he stept Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins, Made them his own before they had *wis*. *Sidney.*
There be fools alive, I *wis*, Silver'd o'er; and so was this. *Shakespeare.*
This book, advisedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wis*, than three years travel abroad. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
When Mammon saw his purpose mist, Him to entrap unawares, another's way he *wis*. *Fa. Queen.*
Marry with a king, A batchelor, a handsome stippling too, I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd, He *wis* not Thebes in her lap did hide Another yet, a world reserv'd for you, To make more great than that he did subdue. *Waller.*
- WISDOM*. *n. f.* [wisdom, Saxon; *wisdom*, Danish.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.
That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*; and that which perfecteth his work is power.
'Tis much he dares, And to that dauntless temper of his mind, He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour To act in safety. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Wisdom and fortune combating together, If that the former dare but what it can, No chance may shake it. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
As from senses reason's work doth spring, So many reasons understanding gains, And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain. *Darwin.*
Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction.
As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew's Cym.*
- WISE*. *adj.* [pyr, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch and Danish.]
1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.
I would have you *wis* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*

WIS

- Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wis*. *Milton.*
All their writings were compos'd in verse, which were called rimes, or *wisses*, and from thence the term of *wise* came. *Temp.*
Since the floods demand For their descent a prone and sinking land: Does not this due declivity declare, A *wis* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*
The *wisest* and best men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*
2. Skillful; dextrous.
Speak unto all that are *wis*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Ex. xxxviii. 3.*
Do we count him a *wis* man, who is *wis* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wis* for every body but himself? *Tilghson.*
They are *wis* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer. iv. 22.*
3. Skilled in hidden arts.
There was an old fat woman even now with me.—Pray, was't not the *wis* woman of Brainford? *Shakefp.*
4. Grave; becoming a wise man.
One eminent in *wis* deport spake much. *Milton.*
- WISE*. *n. f.* [pyr, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch; *weise*, German; *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting.
This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *was*.
This long life sings in most commanding *wis*; Comes, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd To make itself to my least look a slave. *Sidney.*
Ere we farther pass, I will devise A passport for us both, in strict *wis*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
On this *wis* ye shall blest Israel. *Numb. vi. 23.*
The lovers standing in this doleful *wis*, A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*
With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes, Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wis*, That mad Orestes, if he saw the show, Would swear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*
'Tis in no *wis* a strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly thrust. *Woodward.*
- WISEGIRL*. *n. f.* [It was antiently written *wisegirler*, as the Dutch *wisegirler*, a foolishfayer.]
1. A wife, or fentimental man. Obsolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.
Why, says a *wisegirler* that fat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*
- WISER*. *adv.* [from *wis*.] Judiciously; prudently.
If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery; to thinking to evade The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not God Hath *wisest* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He fits like discontented Damocles, When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shewn, The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*
Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*; they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view. *Rogers.*
The doctors, tender of their fame, *Wisely* on me lay all the blame: We must confess his case was nice, But he would never take advice. *Swift.*
- WISNESS*. *n. f.* [from *wis*.] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete.
No less deceiveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wisness*. *Spenser.*
- To *WISH*. *v. n.* [wyschen, Saxon.]
1. To have strong desire; to long.
The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. *Jonah iv. 8.*
That Noah or Janus understood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. To be disposed, or inclined.
Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*
3. It has a slight signification of hope.
I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*
- To *WISH*. *v. a.*
1. To desire; to long for.
He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney, b. i.*
If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work; But when they seldom come, they *wish* for come. *Shakefp.*
They have more than heart could *wish*. *Pf. lxxiii. 7.*
There are ships prepar'd by my command, That shall convey you to the *wish*-for port. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To recommend by wishing.
Had I as many fons as I have hairs, I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

WIT

3. To imprecate.
If heavens have any grievous plague in store, Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee; O let them keep it till thy fins be ripe, And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
4. To ask.
Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*
- WISH*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing desire.
To his *wish*, Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*
A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South's Sermons.*
2. Thing desired.
What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self, Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. Desire expressed.
Shame come to Romeo!—Blister'd be thy tongue For such a *wish*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them. *Pope.*
- WISHEDLY*. *adv.* [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used.
What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Knolles.*
- WISHER*. *n. f.* [from *wish*.]
1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes.
With half that *wish*, the *wisher's* eyes be press'd. *Shakefp.*
- WISHFUL*. *adj.* [from *wish* and *full*.] Longing; showing desire.
From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love, To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shakespeare.*
- WISHFULLY*. *adv.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.
WISKET. *n. f.* A basket. *Amisworth.*
- WISP*. *n. f.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelted on: and amongst those, some esculent herbs of strong scent, as onions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*
- WIST*. pret. and part. of *wis*.
- WISTFUL*. *adj.*
1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.
Why, Grubbinel, dost thou to *wistful* seem? *Gay's Pastoral.*
2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wishful*.
Lifting up one of my fishes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- WISTFULLY*. *adv.* [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly.
With that he fell again to pry Through perspective more *wistfully*. *Hudibras.*
- WISTLY*. *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly.
Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me; As who shall say,—I would thou wert the man. *Shakespeare.*
- To *WIT*. *v. n.* [witan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say.
There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb, Unable to support this lump of clay, Swift-winged with desire to get a grave: As *witting*, I no other comfort have. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- WIT*. *n. f.* [wige, Saxon; from *witan*, to know.]
1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.
Who would let his *wit* to foollish a bird? *Shakespeare.*
The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent, of an excellent And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth: Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still: And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth, All other virtues daughters are of will. *Will* is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor, Which doth for common good in council sit; And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power To execute what is advis'd by *wit*. *Darwin's Ireland.*
For *wit* and pow'r, their last endeavours bend T'outline each other. *Dryden.*
2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.
They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one. *Shakespeare.*
Lewd, shallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheism and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*
And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ, Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*